THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1865.

☞ As this office will be closed to-day, "Thanksgiving Day," the BEE will not appear to-morrow morning.

The advertisements of auction sales for Friday are inserted in this morning's edition.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

☞ Copies of the BEE can alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Orleans Literary and Debating Society will celebrate its second anniversary on Friday evening in the basement of Trinity Church. We thank the proper committee for a polite invitation to attend this interesting occasion.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The first grand firemen's ball of the season is to come off at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday evening, the 9th. Its managers have our thanks for complimentary favors.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—We would again remind our musical community of the grand vocal and instrumental concert this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, by the young ladies of Trinity Church, and under the able direction of Mr. Theo. Von La Hache. We are assured that several amateurs of great brilliancy will enrich the performance. The proceeds are to enure to the benefit of the Rev. Dr Beckwith, of Trinity Church, a pastor as estimable as eloquent, and peculiarly worthy of this testimony.

Affairs at Washington.—The President's Message.

The news from Washington does not seem calculated, at first view, to throw a flood of sunshine along the path lying before the Southern States. In the opinion of some, perhaps, it has cast additional gloom over a way where there was already scant enough light either to illuminate or to cheer.

The election of Mr. Colfax as Speaker of the House by an almost unanimous vote, with a prejudgment against the South hot upon his lips, can not easily be construed otherwise than as a signal endorsement of the programme of exclusion set forth by him in his late speech. The event came in fit sequence to the rejection by the Clerk of Southern Representatives—a rejection so rigorous as to banish from the National Legislature Tennessee, a State of which the President is a citizen, and from which, if she be not in the Union, it must be unconstitutional to take a President.

Another fact that has a look of sinister import was the leading off by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the process of inquiring into the claims of Southern Representatives to seats. Mr. Stevens has the same disrelish for everything like liberal views and a magnanimous course towards the South as Mr. Sumner has. If the latter shall become leader in the Senate, and the former shall become leader in the House, the South should reduce her expectations from this Congress to the lowest point at once if she would avoid bitter disappointment. As it is, there is but too much reason to believe that it will be the disposition of this body, at least at the present session, not to investigate the position of the South with the view to its early restoration to political equality, but to punish the Southern people for political offences with the heaviest penalties that can be devised.

The message of President Johnson does not submit to Congress any conditions of Southern restoration additional to those which he had previously indicated. He insists especially on the ratification of the Constitutional amendment as an indispensable guarantee to be required from Southern States before readmission to Congress. On the other hand, he distinctly dissents from those who would make negro suffrage a similar condition. Virtually, however, the whole question of Southern re-entrance into Congress is relegated to the decision of that body. The President's "plan" stops at the Congressional door, beyond which there is cause to apprehend that the Sumner-Stevens plan will be in the ascendant.

Though our telegraphic copy of the message is very imperfect, we are able to perceive that the document has been written in a terse and lucid style after having been elaborately conceived. The fervor with which the President refers to the Constitution and to the early days of the Republic, is a refreshing proof that he does not despair of perpetuating the Union without impairing Constitutional guarantees of liberty and justice.

In regard to financial policy and to general legislation the suggestions of the President are mostly admirable. His abhorrence of monopolies and of class legislation, and his total blindness to the "blessing" which J. Cook and the stock-gambling fraternity have seen in the National debt, will not meet with warmer sympathy anywhere than in the South.

In the allusions made in the message to foreign affairs we fail to see the belligerent tone discovered, according to the telegraph, by certain optics elsewhere. Instead of proposing a raid into Mexico to protect the Republic from possible harm from monarchical neighborhood in that quarter, the President conceives as the "best security" for the present against any such dangers the "establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony," within the proper boundaries of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI.—The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Geo. Sumner, from New York 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Left New York Monday, Nov. 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M.; Nov. 28th, 3 P. M., saw a large ship ashore, off Oregon Inlet, with all sails set. December 1st, 12 M., off Cape Canaveral, passed a small three-masted steamer bound South. Dec. 24, 9 A. M., lat. 24-45, long. 83 30 West, passed schooner C. S. Grover, bounded for Belize; Dec. 5th, 7.30 P. M., arrived off Southwest Pass and arrived at New Orleans at 2 P. M., Dec. 6th.

The following is a list of her passengers:

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Southwest Pass, Dec. 6.—The tug Holly Hock arrived down and towed to sea the ship Ostavo. The Amazon is outside. Wind Southeast—light. One ash over outside coming in.

Vicksburg, Dec. 4.—The steamer Olive Branch passed up at 7 A. M. The Lady Gay passed up at 2 P. M.

[The wires are interrupted between Memphis and Louisville to-night.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—[illegible]

Colored David Tony and Benj. Liston were found guilty of larceny, having carried of 10 bags of cotton, worth $65, from Woods Cotton Press, on the 21st of October.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

The President's Message.

[CONTINUATION AND CONCLUSION.]

Our Government springs from, and was made for the people, not the people for the Government; to them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength and wisdom; but while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of existence.

The establishment of equalities and monopolies, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government and ought not to be allowed. Here there is no room for favored classes and monopolies. The principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly obtains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators, by according equal and exact justice to all men; special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people, but as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government. The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity for the maintenance of the Union that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of revenue, the commerce between the States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travellers and merchandise in their transit constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly. The evil is increased, if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior contains explanations of the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs and the progress made in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the provisions of which 1,160,533 acres of the public lands were entered during the fiscal year—more than a quarter of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this act, and that payments in cash, to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent. will be made by settlers, who may thus, at any time, acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after a long and earnest resistance. Experience proves that the lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States, than if they had been reserved as a solitude for future purchases. The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our army and navy have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of $8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that day will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due under existing laws to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated, and families made fatherless, in their efforts to preserve our National existence.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibition of the operations of the Post-Office during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceed the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion by the sum of $6,038,091, and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was $3,533,845. The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to $14,556,158 and the expenditures to $13,694,628, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation to postage earning, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It appears, from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces, the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed upon similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the naval academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865 ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the National authority in the insurgent States. The operations of the General Administration Bureau of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate is made of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year, commencing the 30th day of June, 1866. The National military force on the first of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,500 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending 50,000 troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks to 82,600 if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over 800,000 troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from $516,240,131 to $33,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measures of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, and of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to the report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberation and decision; but the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my own mind that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and, I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue and intelligence of its citizens, but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized Government. I meet you at a time when the Nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. [illegible]

[illegible]

within a definitely fixed number of years. It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever increasing evils of an irredeemable currency without sudden revulsion, and without untimely pacuniary. To that end, we must each, in our respective positions, prepare the way. Should it be the duty of the Executive to insist in frugality in the expenditures and support economy, itself a great National resource. Of the banks, to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. We may each one of us counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency and by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the prudent management of monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish, by law, the amount of paper money now in circulation. Four years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now, the circulation, bank and National, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends, more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamity, and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the National circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. Our debt is doubly secured—first, in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next, in the character of our institutions.

The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that the Republic's national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society. It has its secret in the character of our laws. All men contribute to the public welfare; bear their fair share of the public burden. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, belonged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the tax should be so distributed as not to fall unfairly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the National debt just as it is—not as a National blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay. It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures of the fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts $112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of $111,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was $2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments, even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do this within a reasonable time; that as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our National obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management, reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any other circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost every thing that is necessary for the wants and even comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to entangling alliances, while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against nations who feel it. For myself, it has been, and it will be, my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers, and have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments, and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse.

Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border on the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this Government to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. We receive from the powers in that region assurances of good will. It is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage, on the African coast. Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one, at least, of the great maritime powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the powers which made that concession there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain, and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world to refit, and so to renew their depredations.

The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect to drive the American flag from the sea, and transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated, leads me to approve the proposal already made to submit the question which had thus arisen between this and that country to arbitration. [illegible]

[illegible]

its duty as a neutral and I feel bound to declare my opinion before you and all the world that such justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations.

At the same time, I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice. From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy, but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists. Republicanism is the only Government suited to our condition, but we have never sought to impose it on others, and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington, to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period, the policy of European powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America in the interest of monarchy have prevailed. Twice my predecessors had occasion to announce the views of this Nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected from a deep conviction on the part of European governments that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Between those times we have advanced in wealth and power, but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of Government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good Government, and the peace of the world, should any European power challenge our people as it were to the defence of Republicanism against foreign interference. We ever were, and are unwilling to consider what opportunity might present itself, what combinations might offer, to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of Government. It is our desire to act in the future as we have ever acted heretofore. They never will be driven from that course, but by the aggression of European powers; we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, which with good results, has approved itself to both continents. The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two governments, will at a proper time be laid before Congress. When on the organization of our Government the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress he said to them, and to the country, and to mankind, that the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people. And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties to cherish a responsibility for the destiny of Republican liberty. More than 75 years have glided away since these words were spoken. The United States have passed through severer trials than were then foreseen, and now, at this new epoch in our existence, as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrow, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat with solemnity the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the Republican form of Government.

Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war. It has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations. Now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce and their Governments profess towards us amity. Then our Government felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another and with historical traditions extending over very few years. Now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate. [illegible]

[illegible]

Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity. Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, through the early development of free labor, [illegible] Here tolerance is extended to every opinion, with the certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science and to collect stores of knowledge, and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the National domain is offered and held in millions of separate free holds, so that our fellow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of Government, which, by conferring a power of which no other form is capable, becomes the incorporation every man with the State and arouses everything that belongs to the soul. Where in past history does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where in any part of the globe can institutions be found so suited to their habits or entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, therefore, wherever they may abide in the home, must with the prosperity. Who will not acknowledge in the words of Washington that every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency? Who will not join with me in the prayer that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State Governments in their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity and they to theirs through countless generations.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1865.
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Louisiana Legislature.

Eleventh Day—December 6, 1865.

Senate.—The Senate was called to order pursuant to adjournment, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair and a quorum present. Prayer by the Rev. Father Hubert.

The journal was read and approved.

The new State Auditor announced that he could now, at the will of the Senate, assume the full intendment of the State. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Palfrey introduced a joint resolution to ratify the contracts entered into by the Governor, in the interests of the Levee Commissioners, for the rebuilding of the levees. Mr. Gibson, one of the Commissioners, stated that the contracts were at an average of 34 cents per cubic yard and that the proceedings of that commission had been published in a newspaper. [illegible]

A bill fixing the salaries of the employés of the General Assembly, was read, providing them as follows: clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, each $2000 per annum; Assistant Secretary, $1500; Assistant Clerks of the House, (sixteen any number required,) $10 per day; Sergeants-at-Arms, $1500 per year; Doorkeepers, $8 per day; Pages, and $3 per day; Chief Enrolling Clerk, $10 per day.

A message from the Governor informed the Senate [illegible]

Members were submitted to a joint committee of Congress.

Mr. Palfrey, under the suspension of the rules, introduced a bill to organize District Courts and to fix the terms thereof.

Mr. Leopold introduced a bill to suspend prescription for debts in certain cases.

Both bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After a recess of 30 minutes, Mr. Palfrey moved a reconsideration of the joint resolution, ratifying the contracts for reconstructing the levees of the Mississippi, entered into by the State, which was read and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution of Mr. Baudouin, to pay to Luke Dillon, late Constable, $65 for services, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

By concurrence of both Houses, the election for Senators was fixed for 3 o'clock. After a recess and reassembling, the Senate proceeded to the House for the election, after which adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House came to order at 12 M. and the sitting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. M. Bailey, of the Presbyterian church.

A communication was received from Mr. H. Peralta, the new Auditor, announcing his readiness to communicate any information the House may desire, and stating that he withheld his regular report relative to the finances of the State until the regular session.

A memorial from certain parties claiming as their private property 213 bales of cotton lately seized by order of Governor Wells, at Galveston, as property of the State, purchased for the State by Governor Allen, while he was in office, was referred to the Joint Committee to which was referred that part of the Governor's message relating to this subject of State cotton.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill to regulate the sale of property under execution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Head introduced a bill to add to the exemptions already provided by law of property, from seizure and sale. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harris introduced a joint resolution to protect from inundation the alluvial lands lying East of Red River and west of Bayou Boeuf. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Mr. Hughes, from the Special Joint Committee to fix the compensation of the officers and employés of the Assembly, reported a bill, establishing their pay as follows:

Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, each $2000 per annum.

Assistant Secretary of the Senate, $1200 per session.

Assistant Clerks of the House, $10 per diem each, during the session.

Warrant Clerks of both Houses, $8 per diem each, during the session.

Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses, $1500 each per annum.

Doorkeepers and Postmasters of both Houses, $8 per diem each, during the session.

Pages, $3 per diem each, during the session.

Chief Enrolling Clerk, $10 per diem, during the session.

Assistant Enrolling Clerks, $6 50 per diem each, during the session.

After some discussion as to the details of the bill it was re-committed, with instructions to bring in a bill to compensate the officers and employés for this communication, as an existing law regulates their pay for regular sessions.

A communication was received from the Governor enclosing a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Jacob Barker, Congressman from the Second District, [illegible]

Mr. Durrive moved to withdraw from the Special Committee of Eleven, the joint resolution from the Senate for a joint session to elect United States Senators.

Messrs. McConnell and Tucker members of the Committee, opposed the motion [illegible]

Messrs. Kemp, Robinson, Sambola, Bardo and Richardson expressed themselves in favor of an election, and Messrs. McConnell, Jonas and Tucker opposed to it. [illegible]

[illegible]

After some parliamentary maneuvering the resolution was adopted, the time originally fixed, 3 o'clock last Monday being changed to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A joint resolution from the Senate, to ratify and confirm certain contracts made by Governor Wells at the instance of the Board of Levee Commissioners for the rebuilding of the levees on the Mississippi river, was read twice, and a motion was made to put it on a third reading with a view of immediate concurrence, but the House refused to suspend the rules and the resolution lies over as it is [illegible]

The Senate having concurred with the House in the time for the joint session, entered the hall and both Houses went into Convention for the election of United States Senators, Lieut. Gov. Voorhies, as Chairman of the Senate, presiding.

The proceedings were somewhat irregular and, in consequence, it was some time before the Assembly came to a vote. From a variety of propositions, one was at last adopted that the Convention should vote for one Senator at a time, the one for the long term first.

And on the first ballot, Mr. Randall Hunt was chosen, the vote standing: Mr. Hunt, 119; Mr. Chas. Gayarré, 3; Mr. H. Baker (of the House of Representatives, from the Parish of Rapides) 1, and M. J. C. A. Fellows, 1.

For the short term Senator there were two ballots, without resulting in an election, as follows:

	1st.	2d.
Henry Garrett, Concordia	39	51
J. Madison Wells, Rapides	35	35
J. W. McDonald	3	withdrawn
[illegible]	33	30
Chas Gayarré, Orleans	23	23
Henry Gray, [illegible]	[illegible]	withdrawn
W. S. Parham, [illegible]	2	3

Without eliminating the second ballot the Senate retired and immediately after the House adjourned to 11 o'clock on Friday.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1865.

There has been more animation in Western Produce to-day, and the movement in our leading staple has continued on a liberal scale, the sales comprising 3000 bales, mostly for foreign export, but partly for the North.

The Gold Market opened with some small sales at 148¼, but larger transactions at 148¾, and after selling as low as 148⅛, closed at 148⅜. [illegible]

[illegible] 3 56 1/4 to 3 61 1/4 for the former and 3 55 for the latter.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued limited, and most of the Banks raised their rate for Checks on New York to ¼ per cent. premium, while others supplied their customers at par. The sales out-doors included $30,000 New York Sight at par, $40,000, (two bills $20,000,) at ⅛ discount, and a small amount at ⅛ and ¼; $10,000 three days' sight at ⅛ and $10,000 at ¼; $20,000 five days' at ¼; $20,00 ten days' at ¾; $20,000 at 5⅛ and $5000 at 1. $20,000 ten days' on Boston and Philadelphia at ⅜, and $20,000 fifteen days on New York at 1⅛. It will be observed that these transactions were all for comparatively small sums. Some Bank Checks for moderate amounts were passed to other bankers at par.

In Stocks, we noticed sales of 200 shares City Rail Road at $150, and 20 shares Bank of Louisiana at $115. The highest previous were $116 for the former and $110 for the latter, $115 was refused for a further amount of the latter. We also heard of $105 and $106 having been offered and refused for Southern Bank. City Bonds are still quoted at 83 to 85 for the Consolidated and 78 to 75 for the Rail Road issues, according to the coupons. The last sale reported of the former, with the January coupon, was at 85. There were also further sales of Insurance Scrip.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, December 6, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with quite a general inquiry, partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export, and although the movement was checked in the early part of the day by the recent sales having materially reduced the supply offering at the ruling rates, and a disposition on the part of some factors to be more stringent in their pretensions, yet, as others were willing to meet the demand freely, buyers were soon enabled to go on without much difficulty either at our previous quotations, or at still easier rates. The sales summed up 3,000 bales, taken by [illegible] brokers. With regard to prices we noticed considerable irregularity, but on the whole nothing to require any other change in our quotation than some modification of the relative figures for good ordinary and low middling, and the omission of the middle rate (49½) for middling. We accordingly quote as follows: Ordinary 39 a 40c, good ordinary 44 a 45c, low middling 46 a 48c, middling 50c. The receipts of yesterday and to-day foots up 3000 bales.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 7, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship General Sherman, Pendleton, for Galveston. A & S Zerega
Ship Kate (Brem), Jahnsog, for Galveston, in ballast. [illegible]
Bark Collin E Mallett, White, for Boston. G A Fosdick
Bark Sunlight, Sparrow, for Boston. G W Hynson & co
Brig Eusebia (Brem), Franz, for Bremen. [illegible]
Schr H Gentry (Mex), Travers, for Vera Cruz. F Comandini
Schr Mary Jane (British), Shepherd, for Matamoros. L Jonbiam
Steamer Camella, Rowe, for Pensacola. [illegible]
Steamer Mary Conley, [illegible], for Mobile. [illegible]
Steamer [illegible], for Mobile. [illegible]
Steamer [illegible], Mobile. [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

VERA CRUZ—Per schr H Gentry—30 bbls alcohol, 1 distillery.

LAGUNA—[illegible]

MATAMOROS—[illegible]

BOSTON—Per bark Collin E Mallett—[illegible]

BOSTON—Per bark Sunlight—[illegible]

GALVESTON—Per steamship Gen Sherman—[illegible]

PENSACOLA—Per steamer Camella—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer [illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer [illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

HAVRE—Per bark Marie Louise—[illegible]

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Osprey—[illegible]

HAVRE—Per bark Marie Louise—[illegible]

MALAGA—Per brig Caroline—[illegible]

BOSTON—Per brig Lizabella—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per schr [illegible]

GALVESTON—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per schr Pickup—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Mississippi, from New York—[illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CAIRO—Per steamer Henderson—[illegible]

PORT ADAMS—Per steamer [illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Lady Gay—[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer [illegible]

PER OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Valuable Batture Property and 137 Lots of Ground, Improved and Unimproved, in Jefferson City, some of which are in Close Proximity to the Stock Landing.

SUCCESSION OF THOMAS PEMBERTON—No. 30,720.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 42 Royal street.

THURSDAY, January 11th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse & Canal streets, will be sold, [illegible]

[illegible]

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office: 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, December 9th 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold—

1.—A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Greatmen, Louisa, Craps and Piety streets, [illegible]

2.—A LOT OF GROUND adjoining the above, [illegible]

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

E. M. JACOB'S SALES.

Entire Sale of Jewelry.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 28 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 9th of December 1865, an entire lot of JEWELRY, on the premises, No. 28 Customhouse street, between Royal and Exchange Alley, on account of departure, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, beautiful Sets of Earrings and Breastpins, &c., &c., to suit purchasers, either at wholesale or retail.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. dec7 2t

ALF. BOULIGNY'S SALES.

Succession of François Tiburtius Hebert.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 20 Carondelet street.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 9th January, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, [illegible]

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, [illegible]

[illegible]

BERNARD TURPIN'S SALES.

Postponement Sale.

CONFECTIONARY..........CONFECTIONARY

BY BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 3 Old Levee street.

ON FRIDAY, December 8th, 1865, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

GILBERT DOGEORGE vs. FREDERIC DURRIVE.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the Ninth day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Chartres, Conti, Bienville streets and Exchange Alley. [illegible]

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

[illegible]

CHARLES BIENVENU,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

dec7 16 23 jan2 9

JOSEPH ANDERSON vs. WILLARD & WHITT.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17 [illegible]—By virtue of an order of sale in obedience to an order of sale rendered December 5th, 1865, to me directed by the Honorable Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the Eighteenth day of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.—

The steamboat MEXICO, together with all her furniture, tackle, apparel, machinery, &c., as she now lies in the Mississippi River, at the foot of [illegible] street, Second District of this city.

Attached in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

dec7 14 16 18

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE GEORGE MARTIN, DECEASED.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 28,[illegible]—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered December 6th, 1865, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the Ninth day of December, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, Seventh street, between Camp and Annunciation streets, in the Fourth District of this city, for account of said succession—

THE MOVABLE EFFECTS belonging to said succession, consisting of household furniture, a small lot of furniture, about 200 volumes of books, and a lot of sundries, etc. The whole as per inventory on file.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

dec7 2t

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

Grand Bill for Thanksgiving Night.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with the urgent demands of many patrons, a portion of the BALCONY CIRCLE has been fitted up at a slight advance on the price of the RESERVED SEATS. On and after this date seats may be secured in the BALCONY CIRCLE at the same prices as the PARQUETTE and PARQUETTE CIRCLE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, Dec. 7, 8 and 9.

Will be presented Tom Taylor's Comedic Picture of English every day life entitled

The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

With a great cast, including Mr. E. [illegible], Mr. Fuller, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Henry, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. De Bar, etc. Several attractive novelties are in preparation. dec7 3t

NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS

Low Pressure Line.—(Side-Wheel Steamers.)

To sail SATURDAY, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

THE elegant steamship MAGNO[illegible], LEA, W. H. Hutchings, Commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. HARRIS, Corner of Camp and Common streets.

N. B.—Freight for Matagorda Bay will be delivered at the end of ship's tackle.

☞ Bills of Lading will be signed on board.

☞ Freight for the above Port will be ready on Thursday morning, 7th instant, at the foot of Julia street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 fast sailing American ship VANGUARD, Capt. [illegible], is now loading at Post [illegible], Third District, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight of [illegible] bales cotton apply to LOVELL & BAILEY, [illegible] street.

dec7 1f

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE NEW A1 fast sailing American ship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], is now loading at Post [illegible], Third District, and will have dispatch. For balance of freight, apply to LOVELL & BAILEY, [illegible] street.

dec7

REMOVAL.

DARCY & WHEELER have removed from No. 7 Magazine street to No. 70 Canal street, where they will be pleased to receive a continuation of the favors bestowed upon them and their former firm of Darthwaite, Wheeler & Co., and G. Wheeler, Bridge & Co. Their stock of WINTER CLOTHING is now very full and prices will be made as low as any in the city.

DARCY & WHEELER, No. 70 Canal street.

dec7 1m

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Owners, nor Consignees, nor Consignees of the British bark MARIA LUCK, Capt. Luck, from Havre, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

PIAGGIO BROTHERS, 63 and 64 Old Levee street.

dec7 3t

NOTICE.

THE BARK MARIA LUCK, Capt. Luck, from Havre, is now discharging her cargo at post No. 11, Second District. Consignees are requested to call for and pay their freight bills, and attend to the receipt of their goods within five days, or otherwise the goods will be stored at their expense and risk.

PIAGGIO BROTHERS, No. 63 and 64 Old Levee street.

dec7 3t

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

GROWTH of 1865—[illegible]

[illegible]

R. HARNES, [illegible] street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

dec6 3m

WANTED.

TWELVE GOOD WHITE LABORERS to take of a crop of sugar [illegible]

Apply to [illegible]

dec6 2t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, December 6, 1865.

IN future this Bank will be opened for business till 4 o'clock P. M.

dec6 7t — HUGH [illegible], Cashier.

C. B. Graham & Co.,

130..........Gravier Street..........130

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Agent for the York Steam Mill Spinning Company of [illegible]

Respectfully solicits the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock, [illegible]

To Planters and Laborers.

THE CONTRACTS of labor between Planters and Laborers are about to expire and new ones will soon have to be made. With a view of effecting a mutual advantage to both Planters and Laborers, the undersigned has just opened at No. 146 Gravier street, between [illegible] and St. Peter streets, in this city of New Orleans, a SPECIAL AGENCY and office to procure EMPLOYMENT for Planters and EMPLOYMENT for Laborers. [illegible]

Banking House

OF

SAM. SMITH & CO.,

Corner of Carondelet and Common streets.

We will receive on [illegible] the 11th instant. [illegible]

[illegible]